The Cass County Republican.

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DOWAGIAC, CASS COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

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The Republican,

At Downgiac, Cass County, Michigan

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State. H. B. DENMAN,

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NOTICE! OTICE is hereby given that by virtue of the Legislature, passed in February we changed the time of holding the terms reuit Court for the Counties of Cass and Berrien during the present year as follows, viz: The terms of said circuit will be held in the County

of Cass s on the second Monday of May, and the third Monday of August and November, and in the county of Berrien on the fourth monday of May, and the first Monday of August and No-Dated, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1863. K. BACON, Circuit Judge.

DENTISTRY.

DR. R. P. CRAWFORD WILL stop the first TWO DAYS in each menth at Cassapolis; third day at Vandalia; the 10th at Edwardsburgh; the 20th at Pokagon and the 30th at Dowagiac. Any family in Cass Codesirous of seeing Dr. C. at their homes, can be secommodated (without extra charge) by addressing him through the Postoflice at Cassapolis of Pokagno, Cass Co., Mich. tory references given in any case

Scriven's Advertisements.



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what is demanded by a discriminating public.

WARREN McNAB.

Dwagiac, February 8, 1862 feb8-41tf Lumber & Shingles.

PAINTER & GRAY. BREEDSVILLE, : MICHIGAN, WYOULD inform the citizens of Van Buren and

both Pins and Whitewood; also, Pine and Hem-lock Fracure. Will also fill bills on short notice, of Pins. However or Whitewood Luxues, deliv-Railroad, or at Mill. Keep constantly on Railroad, or at Mill. Keep constantly on Example. David Dickson's small BOOKSTORE. April 16-52m6 PAINTER & GRAY. plantation in Washington Co., Georgia, *cosollazus

Are there no bachelors wanting to buy? None who have courage enough to propose? None who have wisdom enough to disclose That they've shirts without buttons, and par without straps, Have vests with fringed edges and costs with torre

flaps; And their last winter hoes are minus of toes, And their uncovered heels are like to get froze, For lack of such bodies as Mary and I To attend to the wants and wose we espy?

We're no coquettes-are Mary and I-So free loving dandles need not apply-Beauty's admirers nor Wit's devotees Need not approach, for we never shall please; But we know of a circle whose names are untold In Fames shiding temples or mansions of gold, Whose lives without spot, blemish or blot. Have won them the honor the world giveth not-For such, worthy bachelors, Mary and I Still wait in the market—will ye not buy?

Unsullied virtue, Mary and I Only can offer to those who apply-Hearts warm and loving we're striven to blend With hands ever ready in need to befriend: And our lips seldom gossip, our feet rarely roat Beyond the charmed precincts of childhood's sweet

home;
And to wash, brew or bake, small splutter we make Lonely old bachelors, will ye not buy? We're in the Market-Mary and I-Shall we be left in the market to die? Swiftly youth's fleeting years over us go, Dimmed the rays from Hope's beacon light glow And our hearts, like the May, will forget to be gay, If Love's fragrant blossom de'er dawn on our way Such the position Mary and I Offer to bachelor-pray, will you buy?

After the Storm.

All night in the pauses of sleep I heard The moan of the snow, wind and the sea. Like the wail of Thy sorrowing children, O God Who cry unto Thee.

But in beauty and in silence the morning broke, O'erflowing creation the glad light streamed; And earth stood shining and white as the souls Of the blessed redeemed.

O glorious marvel in darkness wrought! With smiles of promise the blue sky bent, As if to whisper to all who mourn-Doves hidden intent.

Cotton.

The States which produce the great bulk of the cotton crop are North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee.

The area of these States is 666,196 quare miles.

The total area cultivated in cotten in in the year 1860, when the largest crop ever made was raised, was only 10,888 Shop at the foot of Front street, near the rail-

This estimate is made by apportioning the total crop, 5,196,944 bales of 400 fbs. each, as follows: 200 pounds to the acre in Va., Ky., N. C., S. C., Fla., and Tenn.: 300 pounds in Ga., Ala. and Miss.; 400 pounds in La., Ark. and Texas.

In 1850 one-ninth part of the cotton crop was made by free white labor, see DeBow's review, and the report of Isreal D. Andrews to the United States Senate. In 1860 the proportion must have been greater, as the price was much higher, both of cotton and of slaves.

But free labor could only displace slave labor by very slow degrees, so long as slavery was allowed exist, consequently as the demand for cotton increased and the price advanced, the comparative supply diminished, for as it is stated by DeBow's "Resources in the South and West," it is the high price of cotton and not low price which limits production. "Whenever cotton rises to ten cents labor becomes too dear to increase production rapidly," or, in other words, the slave-breeding each able-bodied slave.

States cannot breed children enough to meet the demand of the cotton planters, although for each cent per pound added to the price of cotton, one hundred dollars is added to the market value of

of raising cotton may be made from the following statement :

876

Average per hand, 16 14-100 bales of 470 lbs., 7.586 lbs. 7,586 fbs., at price of 1860, say 10 cts., \$758,60 per hand.

50 per hand. A full grop of food raised by the same

bands. Planters estimate the number of full

Harris, the driver, a man, Clay, a boy 16 years old, Charity, a woman with nu Jane, a girl 9 years old,

Full bands Value of cotton sold,

pork raised,
corn, oats and fodder,
beeves, at \$15

The value of the crop of 1859 made by David Dickson on his main plantafull hands.

The cotton crop is raised, (except the small erop of Sea-Island cotton,) in the interior, and not upon the unhealthy coast line. The principal cotton region is unrivalled for salubrity and good health, and the average summer heat is not so great as that of the lower part of Philadelphia. The average extreme of the heat of each day in summer is pleased we have been with it. Bounts. up into the air, making one huge sand too, quickly, or in a few days we shall greater in St. Louis than in New Orleans, and the former has no tempering breeze from the Gulf. [See Bledgett's have held out every inducement for Climatology of the United States.]

Texas, upon less than one-quarter of 1860, 405,100 bales of cotton, or about

Each slave owner desirous of producing 8 bales of cotton per annum must nish tools.

Each free man desirous of producing the preceding calculations. 8 bales of cotton per annum, must purchase only the tools required for culti-vating corn, and his intelligent labor than one hundred million bales. will give him from 12 to 16 bales where the work of the slave will yield but 8 bales or less.

By which process will Texas be sooncotton land would require a capital invested in slaves, of twenty-five hundred million dollars.

CAN WHITE MEN WORK AND THRIVE IN

"The road immediately after leaving missing, than in the first attempt. Fulton, Ark., leads to an elevated ridge | The first ussault failed, as I state dividing the waters that flow into Red in my last letter on account of the tar few deviations from the direct course successful assault of the 7th Connecti red and twenty miles, and mostly thro' battle with the whole rebel garrison. the northern part of Texas. This por- In the assault of the 11th inst., but of the ridge above mentioned. The the fight. crest of the ridge is exceedingly smooth over for the same distance.

crosses the Brazos near very extensive fields of bituminous coal, which burns advancing to the attack. readily, with a clear flame, and is very superior in quality.

From the Brazos, the road skirts small effluents of that stream and the An estimate of the probable profits Celorado for two hundred miles. The 10-inch mortars on the left, with two seemed as if no human being could live of the South had been in existence highly productive.

As this route is included within the thirty-second and thirty-fourth parallels of latitude, it would never be obstructed with snow. The whole surface of soo the country is covered with a dense in the year, and enables cattle to subsist the entire winter without any other

The line of this road east from Fort Smith would intersect the Mississippi 7,586 fbs,, at estimated average of the in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., and next five years, say 25 cents, \$1895,- would pass through the country borderbe surpassed for fertility. July 15, 1852.

> We find the soil good at all places near the mountains, and the country well wooded and watered. The grass

this plantation was carried on by a consisting of several varieties of the light yesterday morning, but on ac. The afternoon passed, and the heavy negro overseer named Harris, his mas- grama, is of superior quality and grows count of a terrific thunder storm, which roar of the big guns on land and see ter not visiting the place during the luxuriantly. The climate is salubrious, commenced early in the evening and gradually ceased. Slowly and sullenly tendant evils of autumnal fevers.

cupied by the Witchitas before they Catskill, the Nantucket, the Weehaw of thunder and flashes of lightning sso to left the mountains. The soil, in point ken and the patapace moved into line In the slight internal between the cos 500,00 of fertility, surpasses anything we have in the order in which I have named sation of the cannonade and the assault \$5451.60 before seen, and the vegetation in the them, and commenced hurling their at the point of the bayonet, the artillery 450,00 old corn-fields is so dense that it was heaviest shot and shell around, upon of Heaven opened all along the western with great difficulty I could force my and within the fort, and, with intervals horizon, and in peal after peal demonhorse through it. It consisted of rank of but a very few minutes, continued strated how insignificant is the power tion in Hancock Co., Georgia, was es- feet. Soil of this character must have sun had gone down. During all the Him who holds the elements in the heltimated at \$55,000, with a force of 55 produced an enormous yield of corn. afternoon the iron fleet lay about one low of His hand. The timber is sufficiently abundant for mile off from the fort, but fust at the For eight hours the Monitors and the all purposes of the agriculturalist, and close of the engagement, and but a few Ironsides have kept up a continuous

> extremity of the Witchita chain of the Montauk directly under the guns guns from the land batteries bave our course for Fort Asbuckle.

her favors with a lavish hand, and to the ses, and dismounting two of the us," said an officer high in command civilized man to occupy it. The numerous tributaries of Cache Creek, one per cent. of her aera, produced in flowing from granite fountains, and winding like net-work through the valone-half the entire quantity required leys, with the advantages of good timby manufacturers in the United States. ber, soil and grass, the pure elastic and The capacity of Texas to produce delicious climate, with a bracing atmosnotton is estimated at 20,000,000 bales phere, all unite in presenting rare inducements to the husbandmen.

Marcey's Red River Explorations. A portion of the above description apinvest \$1000 to \$1200 in an able bodied plies to the Indian Territory, a section negro, and must build quarters and fur- of 75,000 square miles of the best cotton land, all of which is excluded in

The capacity of the South to pro

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. FROM CHARLESTON.

E. A.

est developed? To cultivate all her The Operations of the 18th and 19th Instant .- Terrific Naval Bombard-Land Attack.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 19, 1863. Again Fort Wagner has been assaul ted and again we have been repulsed Witness the following extract from and with, I regret to say, a much more Marcy's Exploration of the Red River: formidable loss in killed, wounded and

River from those of the Sulphur and diness of the 76th Pennsylvania and Trinity, and continues upon it, with but the 9th Maine to properly support the for El Paso and Dona Ana to near the cut, who were left alone on the parapet Brazos River, a distance of three hund- and within the ditches of the fort to

tion of the route has its locality in a one brigade, and that a very small one, country of surpassing beauty and fer- under the command of Gen. Strong, tility, and possesses all the requisites were engaged: in that of last evening for attracting and sustaining a dense a whole division, consisting of three farming population. It is deversified full brigades, were drawn out in line with prairies and woedland, and is to take part in the action, but on acbountifully watered numerous spring count of some misunderstanding of orbrooks, which flow off upon either side ders but two actually participated in Since the engagement of the 11th

and level, and is altogether the best General Gillmore has strained every natural or artificial road I ever traveled nerve to strengthen his position on Morris Island, and so far as buman After leaving the ridge, the road foresight can discern, has made his lines of defense impregnable, before

Three-fourths of the island is in our posession; five batteries have been New York Volunteer Engineers, under the direction of Capt. Brooks and Lieuts. Mirche and Suter of Gen. Gill-

the bombardment of the fort at day trenchments.

sources of noxious malaria, with its at- Admiral Dahlgren signaled that he was along the shore; the sun went down, moments before the first assault was fire, and Fort Wagner has not yet sur-We have now reached the eastern made by Gen. Strong, the Admiral ran rendered. For eight hours fifty-four mountains, and shall to-morrow strike of Fort Wagner, and, within 280 yards hurled their shot and shell within her fired round after round from his 15 inch | walls, and still she flaunts the red bat-The more we have seen of the coun- gun, sending, as every shot struck, vast the flag in our face. try about these mountains, the more clouds of sand, and and timber high "Something must be done, and that ous nature seems here to have strewed heap of that portion of the fort facing have the whole army in Virginia upon

> beaviest guns. Fort Wagner mounts thirteen rifled In a few moments signals are made guns of heavy calibre, but during all from the top of the lookout, and soon this furious bombardment by land and Generals and Colonels commanding sen, she condescended to reply with divisions and brigades were seen galbut two; one upon the whole fleet of loping to the headquarters of the comiron-clads, and one upon the entire line manding General. A few words in of land batteries. She may possibly consultation, and Gens. Seymous, estimate. There were no ossulties on back to their respetive pommands the Monitors or Ironsides, and but one Officers shout, bugles sound, the word man killed and one slightly wounded of command is given, and soon the sol almost entirely from our own side. hills of Morris Island spring from their With the most powerful glass, but very hiding places, fall into line, march to guns on the left, cut the halyards on ready to move to the deadly assault. fluttering to the ground.

of the Potomac has so often had defiantly shaken in its face, was run up that we were able to see the amount of fore on James Island. damage we have done. In a few hours These brigades, as I have remarked what had been the smooth regular lines before, were formed for this express of the engineer, and the beautiful sod- duty. Many of the regiments had ded embankments, became rugged and never seen their brigade commanders irregular beaps of sand, with great before; some of them had never been gaps and chasms in all the sides of the under fire, and, with the exception of fort exposed to our fire. From my three regiments in the 1st Brigade point of obstruction, a wooden look-out, none of them had even been engage fifty feet high, erected for Gen. Gill- in this form of attack. All had free more and staff upon a sand hill of in their memories the severe repuls erected, in all containing nine 30 pound about the same hight, and situated a we had met on the morning of the 11th and four 20, pound Parrotts, and ten short distance back of the batteries, it inst. For two years the Department soil upon this section is principally a 20-parrotts, ten 10-inch mortars, and beneath so terrible a fire, whether pro and until the storming of the batteries red argillaceous loam, similar to that three full batteries of light artillery on tected by bomb-proofs or not, and in on the seath end of Morris Island, the in the Red River bottoms, which is so the right. The earthworks pretecting this opinion I was fully sustained by army had won no victory fairly ac these guns have all been erected by the nearly every person around me. There knewledged by the enemy. seemed to be but one opinion, and that | Just as darkness began to close in was that we had sileneed nearly every upon the scene of the afternoon and the gun; that the 15-inch shells had driven evening, Gen, Strong rode to the frant more's staff. During the action of yes- the rebel from the bomb proofs, and and ordered his brigade, consisting of terday, Lieut. Col. Jackson, Chief of that if there had been a strong infantry the 54th Mass., Col. Shaw (colored re-Artillery on Gen. Gillmore's staff, com- force in the rear of the fort, we had giment), the 6th Conn., Col Chatfield coating of the most nutritious grass, manded on the left, and Capt. Langdon made it impossible for them to remain the 48th N. Y., Col. Barton, the 3d N of the 1st United States Artillery, com- there, and had slaughtered them by H., Col. Jackson, the 76th Penn., and pany M, on the right. The extreme hundreds. But there were a few later the 9th Maine, Col. Emery, to advance left, on the edge of a swamp, about developments that proved their opinion to the assault. At the instant, the line 500 yards from the small creek separa- was the correct one, who said this pro- was seen slowly advancing in the dust ting Morris Island from James Island. found silence on the rebel side was sig- toward the fort, and before a double The whole line of batteries sweeps in nificant, not of defeat and disaster, but quick had been ordered, a tremenden the form of a semicircle, and is at all of ultimate success in repelling our fire from the barbette guns on For points about 1,800 yards from Fort assault; that they were keeping them Sumter, from the batteries on Com ing the Arkaneas River, which cannot Wagner. Nearly all the guns upon the selves under cover until they could look mings Point, and from all the guns on left are about 4,000 yards from Fort into the eyes of our men, and send bul- Fort Wagner, opened upon it. The Sumter; but being of light calibre com- lets through their heads, and would gans from Wagner swept the beach, pared with the ones on that formidable then swarm by thousands, with every and those from Sumter and Cummings, structure, were not brought to bear conceivable deadly missile in their Point enfiladed it on the left. In the upon her at any time during the action. hands, and drive us in confusion and midst of the this terible shower of shot Gen. Gillmore designed to commence with terrible slaughter back to our in- and shell they pushed their way,

and the almost constant cool and brac- continued until morning, delaying the the Monitors, with the exception of the ing breezes of the summer months, with work of the engineers and dampening Montauk, moved back to the anchorage the entire absence of anything like the ammunition, the action did not ground of the morning. The music of marshes or stagnant water, remove all open until half-past 12. At that hour the sublime chants, was again heard ready, and in a few moments the Mon- not in golden glory, but in clouds of Our camp is upon the creek last ce- tauk (his flagship), the Ironsides, the blackness and darkness, and mutterings weeds growing to the height of twelve this terrible fire until one hour after the of man when compared with that of

"We must sterm the fort to-night and Deserters and prisoners tell us that carry it at the point of the bayones !"

have fired one shot to our one hundred, Strong, Stevenson, and Cols. Putnam but I think even that number is a large and Montgomery, are seen hastening within the batteries. The firing was diers around upon and under the sand few men could be seen in the fort. At the beach, are organized into new half-past two, a shot from one of our brigades, and in solid column stand

the flagsaff, and brought the rebel flag Not in widely extended battle line, with cavalry and artillery at support-In a moment, almost before we had ing distances, but in solid regimental begun to ask ourselves whether they column, on the hard ocean beach, for had really lowered their flag, and were half a mile before reaching the fort, in ment .- Magnificent Bravery of the upon the point of surrendering or not, plian sight of the enemy, did these the old red battle flag, which the Army three brigades move to

work. Gen. Strong, who has so frequently about ten feet above the parapet, a little since his arrival in this Department, cluster of men rallied around it, cheered, braved death in its many forms of atwaved their hats, and then disappeared, tack, was assigned to the command of and were not again seen during the day. the 1st brigade. Col. Putnam, of the Fort Sumter, the moment the rebel flag 7th New Hampshire, who, although of came to the ground, sent a shot over the regular army, and considered one our heads to assure us that it had been of the best officers in this Department, owered by accident and not by design. had never led his men into battle nor In this shot she also desired us to dis- been under fire, took command of the tinctly understand that before Fort 2d, and Gen. Stevenson, the 3d, con-Wagner surrendered, she herself would stituting the reserve. The 54th Mas have to be consulted. With the excep- sachusetts (colored regiment), Col tion of this little episode almost pro- Shaw, was the advanced regiment in found silence, so far as the rebel garri. the 1st brigade, and the 2d South Carson themselves could maintain it, pre- olina (colored), Col. Montgomery, was vailed within the fort. A heavy clould the last regiment of the reserve. The of smoke and sand, occasioned by our selection of the 54th Massachusetts to constantly exploding shell, hung over lead the charge was undoubtedly made the fort all the afternoon, and it was on account of the good fighting qualonly when the wind drifted-it away, ities it had displayed a few days be